THE YORK PERLID SUNDAY, MAY HE HOS

## THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Additional News from Europe. The America arrived at Boston about twelve o'clock erday. Her walls were despatched in the afternoon train, and reached this city at midnight. Our files furnish some additional matter of interest.

GREAT BEIT VIN. The proceedings in Parliament have been of great interest. Lord Derby had asked Lord Care, adon when he would lay on the table of the House of Lords the paper relative to the Central American question, and also thou

regarding the enlistment of soldiers in the United States. He said the importance of the subject demanded that no time should be lost in giving full information to both houses. He charged that Lord Palmerston had repeatedly promised that there should be no delay, but no one was more ingenious than he in protracting the production of unpleasant correspondence until it became impossible to discuss it. Lord Clarendon, (who was loudly cheered on his re

appearance,) replied, his first act on his return was to lay the Central American papers on the table. He would have the Enlistment dozuments ready in a few days.

Lord Palmerston likewise had laid the Central American correspondence on the table of the Commons, and said that the Emistment papers would be ready to a few

days.

Sir E. Bulwer replied, saying, that on an early day he would give notice of the exact terms of the resolution on

American sTales.

Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that on an early day he would lay before the Lords a report on the state of Italy and its continued occupation by Austrian troops, thereby causing discontent, disturbing the political

equilibrium, and en'angering the peace of Europe.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for a copy of the consular correspondence respecting Austrian interference

The Farl of Clarendon said the newspapers exaggerated the condition of Parms—the battalion of the Austrians being merely called in to preserve quiet. When Lord Lyndhurst's motion came up, he would give further ex-Lord Malmesbury stated that on Friday next he would

bring forward his postponed motion applauding General Williams for his defence of Kars, but declaring that the fall of that fortress was owing to the blunders of the British government. Other motions are before Parliament by Mr. Otway,

respecting torture in India; by Mr. Heywood, for an address to the Queen for a new translation of the Bible; by Mr. Laing, asking further explanations as to sending UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

It is reported that Napoleon's impatience broke up the Conferences earlier than was intended—hence the unfinished state of arrangements respecting the Danubian SWITZERLAND.

The President's Message has been published. The to:eigu relations of the republic are represented as entirely satisfactory, except the dispute with Baden respecting the convent property. Baden refuses to submit to arbitration.

belligerents, and no proposals were made to her to express an opinion on the war. ITALY.

The State of Northern I aly cominues distracted. Apartments are being prepared in the Quirinal at Rome for the Emperor of Austria.

TURKEY. A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople states that the Grand Ottoman Council had decided to dismiss the Heypodaes of Molcavia and Wallachia, and appointed Safet Effendi as Ottoman Commissioner. Mehemet All or

Redshid Pacha will go Minister to St. Petersburg. The Sardinian Hospital at Constantinople had been destroyed by fire, but the sick were saved.

The Sultan has sent a magnificent present of pearls to Victoria, and jewelled swords and moddles to Napoleon. RUSSIA.

Prince Callemathiz Cealing the offer of being Minister to Vienna. Prince Menschikoff is relieved from the post of Governor of Cronstadt. Prince Gortschakoff, it is re-

ported from Visana, will be Prime Minister in place of Count Nesseliesie. Prince Dolgourouski will go as Minis-Meesrs. Dryssen's commercial report, dated St. Peters-

burg, April 12, says there is but little immediate demand port, except of grain, of which there is sufficient to keep LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Daity Name city article of Friday evening sava:-The funds showed heaviness to-day, and the market closed at the lowest point of the day, and 1/2 to 3/2 worse than Thursday. The depression was mainly attributable to reports that a new government loan will shortly be announced. According to rumor, the amount of the loan will be ten millions stering, in addition to a funding of five million pounds in exchaquer bills. The expectation that the bank returns would exhibit a considerable decrease in the bullion also assisted the prevailing tendency downwards. The returns of the bank confirm the report, the decrease in the stock of bullion being £222,935. The government balance is now very small, and affords countenance to the belief that another loan is near at hand.

City Politics.
DBLEGATES TO THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CON-VENTION.

FOURTH DISTRICT .- A Convention assembled on Friday evening at the corner of Lispenard street and Broadway, composed of five delegates from each of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenta and Fourteenth Ward Councils, which comprises the Fourth Corgressional district, to elect one delegate and two alternates to the Grand National Council, which is to meet in this city on the first Tuesday in

George W. Wheeler, of the Tenth Ward, was called to the chair, and W. F. Gould, of the Sixth Ward, officiated The first ballot for delegates resulted as follows:

Cornelius Corson Votes. 12
Thomas H. Wainwright 8

son, for confirmation.

S.IRI DERREG.—The delegates from the Sixth Congression al district, comprising the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Frenty-second Ward connects, have elected James Ovens, of the Ewenty-first ward, as delegate, and Mesers. John W. Resd and F. L. Seeley,

## The Spruce Street Cowniding Affair.

It is somewhat difficult to treat the communication of your bombastic correspondent, Lyster, seriously, yet, as there may be those who will attach some importance to st, permit me, briefly, to answer it by pointing out his

His story that his blows were applied to my back is antrue, they were aimed at my face; I did not cry "fielp, murcer, &c.;" there were not a dozen printers who rushed in, for not more than half that number, including nade; they were not armed with "mallets, planers, shooting sticks and other articles usually found in a printing office," for those attracted by the noise, who entered the ecitorial room, were without a single article of any description This friend Walters did not exhibit ecclesis, but on the contrary showed every incination o fear, though armed with a pistol, which did not go off accidentally, for he threatened to fire, and did so, pointlig it di soily at the foreman of our office, who was in

He promised to furnish you with a "correct" statement, but omitted to mention the use I made of my walking stick over his head, nor of his cowardly appeal to Walters to "shoot," walle we were struggling to-

walters to show the control of the c I want, and think your readers will require, no better proof of the extravagant and unreliable charaster of his lecture than is furnished by the composition of his letter; and, as to the charge that the announcement that he had resigned his commission for other pursuits was mailing andle, I deny, for I derived the information from a gentleman of respectablity, whose versaity I had and have no reason to question. Respectably yours,

JAMES L. SMITH.

SUNDAY COUNTR OFFICE, May 10, 1856.

The Missing Steamship Pacific.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HARALD. SATURDAY, May 10-4 P. M.

Your paper will be the first, after this hour, that can convey to the interested the intelligence contained in the document herewith. It is, therefore, with one of those sarguine impulses of hope suddenly restored, and which "catches at straws," that the writer hastes, through your journal, to communicate to the despairing the grain of consolation which now enables him to hold a pen upon this melancholy subject.

That the steamer Pacific has been seen by one who knows her well, and who is a personal friend of her com marder, there can be now but little doubt. But that the same friend was "in need" himself, and could not either render assistance to the "flying steamer," or eve communicate with her, can be well appreciated by all

who have "gone down to the sea in ships. "Hope! thou sheet anchor of the soul, Thou fail'st me often."

But when science, weighted in the balance of sommon serse, has certain data to "go and come upon," the tu-multuous feelings so suddenly aroused are stilled into a resigned expectancy concerning the events which may yet ensue from the designs of Him "whose ways are past inding out."

Though the writer, in close sympathy with many another aching heart, is now mourning the loss of a near relative, yet there is "a voice within" him that prompt a reliance on Him who " plants His footsteps on the sea, and directs the storm," to restore him his son.

Feeling now spart, let us regret that Captain Tucker (or his friend) has not communicated to us the date, the latitude and longitude, when and where he saw the

(or his friend) has not communicated to us the date, the latitude and longitude, when and where he saw the Pasific.

This, however, cannot be expected of London merchants, few of whom ever saw a ship, even of their own.

But Capram Tucker's wessels was then appreaching the "Chops lot the Channel," and therefore could be nowhere near the lee of the Banks of Newfoundand.

If it was the disabled Pasific that he saw "driving before the ga's," then both ships must have been somewhere where hundreds of other "crafts" were, in a terrible gale on the European coast, which would preclude a disabled steamer to appreach it.

This the writer has lately had experience of in passing said region in coming "this way." London, April 22, 1856.

Dran Sir.—Your letter of 5th April conveys to us the painful apprehension under which you labor of the loss of the Pacific and your son. It is very remerkable that my son in Chian, now a partner in a large mercantile house, abould have sent home a ship load of tes in the Swallow, Capt. Tunker, who saw the Pacific drifting before a terrific gale—he thought, ditabled in her machinery. Now, Caps. Tucker is a most intimate friend of the castain of the Pacific, who said to him often, "I am a northern bird; I find the degree less." On Capt. Tucker arriving he said to some of his consignees that he had every reason to believe the Pacific was disabled, and drifting before the gale, and would be found in the northern point of Greenland. Lord Palmerston sent for him, and he stated his opinion, when two men-of-war steamers were instantly despatched to search every part of the coast—one was the Tartar, in which was my nephew, Mr. Harford. They have returned. Capt. Tucker does not now give up the ship as lest. He says, in such a gale what could a disabled steamer there hundred miles in teenty-four hours out of her course, for they could set as little canvass. Now, look at the chart—agis of wind raise played to the inhops the bown to? I cannot be phelieving, and raily hoping, the crew are yet safe with

The Pacific, if only disabled in her machinery, could but "fly before the wind;" and in a "nine day's gale," where would she "fetch up" Only at Greenland or

where would she "letter up?" Only at Greenland or lockand!

As to sustenance, each take of fee abounds with seal and fresh water. Let us not yet despair, but hope on. If the letter berewith the carever any "fistnering unction to the soul?" of one of the bereaved, the writer can only now say that a sympathetic string virrates in his own breast.

Names being suppressed, those who are interested can see the original letter from London by calling at the office of the New York Hippario on Monday morning.

P. S. —The reason why this letter was not noticed be fore, is that the party to whom it is addressed has not been "down town" since the arrival of the Hermann, and said letter was but a few moments ago found by him upon

letter was but a few moments ago found by him up sak. R. K. H.

Before Alex. W. Bradord, Eq.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

May 10.—In the Matter of the Wull of the late Henry Parish.—This case was resumed again. Mr. C. G. Havens was called to the stand and deposed that he knew the deceased:—I had no personal acquaintance with him but a short time before the will was drawn; I knew him by sight and reputation many vers; he was a client, as I understood, of Francis Griffin; could not say how long he was client of Mr. Griffin; I went with Griffin, as a partner, in 1838, and before that was there as a clerk; I saw him but rarely at the office, and saw the partners of the Parish firm but rarely; they were clients of Mr. Griffin, who occupied a separate room; I attended to the practice of the office; Mr. Farish went to Europe shortly after the execution of the will, it having been drawn and executed with reference to his going abr at; I recollect seeing him but twice in the office after his return; these two occasions were in the same year of his return, I think in 1841; he called to see an to make laquity in relation to a codicil for his with; I never saw him again to have any cunversation with him; I saw him in the street occasionally after that, that did not speak with him, and don't resollect that we recognized each other; after his attack I only saw him riding with Mr. Parish, in relation to the drawing and effection of the wil., Mr. Parish salted that he was given to Europe to be abeen toom time, and that he wished his will to be drawn and executed before he left; my impression is, that his calling upon me, drawing, revising and executing the will occupied about two weeks, he gave me particular instructions how he wanted it drawn, either by dictating orally or giving me a memorandum; as to which of the two! I am not certain, but I am quite confidence in the will. The work of the will, in his or way and language, what he wanted how, in his own way and language, what he wanted him will have not looked for the memorandum; that draft the will was copiel, fair copy made, an again to ha

Departure of the Orizada a Nicaragua.
TEMPORARY DETENTION OF THE STEAMER WIFTY
VOLUMES FOR GENERAL WALE TR. ETC., ETC. The steamship Orizaba sailed yes ords, afternoon at

about a quarter past four for San Juan de h. three The time announced in the acvertisyment was o'clock, but she was detained beyond the spyointed hom by the absence of her commander, Captair Philippaugh, who was under trial in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of obstructing the United States officers while in the discharge of their duty in the case of the Northern Light. The jury, it appears, were out, and he was weiting their verdict. This was the cause of the delay; and as it became evident that there was no pros pect of their agreeing, he was allowed to go to sea with

As it was reported that the Orizaba would be detained under arrest by the United States Marshal, a considera ble crowd assembled on the pier to witness the proceed ings. They were all, however, very quiet and orderly, and had evidently assembled there from curiosity alone Various rumors were affect among the growd as to the cause of her detention. Some said she had been selved by the United States authorities, and that she would not sail at all; while others asserted that she was waiting for two or three hundred volunteers for General Walker, who were expected on from Baltimore. There were others, again, who expressed the bellet, founded upon reliable authority at Washington, that a telegraphic despatch was expected from that city every moment, an-nocucing the recognition of the government of Nicaragua by our administration; and it was added that, as soon as by our summission, and it was soud that, as soon as this was received, there were three or four hundred men ready to embark, each man armed with a pair of revelvers, 'a rifle, a bowle knife, and any quantity of ammunition. It is almost needless to say that the dispatch was not received, and that this terrible force did not in consequence make its appearance. Neither did the expected volunteers from Balti more; but there were volunteers on board nevertueless, and rifles, pistols and bowle knives, notwithstanding the vigilance of the United States District Attorney and his assistants. Every effort had been made and every precaution taken to prevent them from going, but they were determined to go, with or without tickets, and they did. At the least calculation about fifty got away, and some of these had been with General Walker before. It appears that the strictest scrutiny was exercised in re. gard to them'at the ticket office, and that they were subjected to a regular examination there as to their motives and objects is going to Nicaragua. Even their persons appearance was closely inspected; and if they had on anything that bore the slightest resemblance to a so called Nicaraguan hat or cap, they were refused a ticket. A monstache, particularly if it bore a warlike appearance was sufficient to disquali'y the applicant; and all who did not give a satisfactory account of themselves could not procure tickets. But after all, Walker's friends were a little too smart for them, and despite the efforts of the United States officials, they left in the Orizaba. Among those we saw on board was Mr. J. C. Hemmick, who had been under trial for the terrible offence of trying to go where he pleased, and who informed us that give certain information, for which he was offered com-pensation, he had been locked up in Eldridge street jail. We also saw Capt. John W. Rider, of the Nicaraguan army, and who was with Gen. Walker when he first entered the tickets, and some had not, but the latter secured them through their friends, who furnished them before the departure of the steamer. In addition to these, there were some ten or twelve men who had been employed on the company's works in Nicaragus, and who had come on to this city to get their pay. One of these said that the Nicaragua Transit Comptny owed their workmen nine or ten thousant dol-lars, and that it was impossible to get the money or any portion of it from them; that they had applied the company's agents here; that they had refused, and that they were now going back to Nicaragua, to see

their demands would not be satisfied there Although there was much dissatisfaction among these received, no disorderly or riotous manifestations took place. They were all pretty free in their expressions of indigration and contempt for our government, and dis-played a laudable desire to be informed whether Amerian citizens were to be prevented from going wherever they p'eased, and slee if there was any law in particula which ata'ed that they might go to any other part of the world but Nicaragua. Complimentary allusions were also made to the capacity of the President and Secretary quently expressed that they might be continued in office for another four years. Others wanted to know if jour with British guns, and if a war of extermination was to be waged against our sountrymen, and our goverrment stand as a guard along our sea coast to prevent assistance from reaching them. The indignation, though quietly expressed, was no less deep toned, and was a pretty fair indication of the state of public feeling throughout the country in regard to the conduct of our

throughout the country in regard to the conduct of our geyeromeen toward Nicaragua.

About four o'clock, Capt. Tinklepaugh made his appearance on the pier, and was greeted with three cheers. Fe went on board immediatory, gave orders to detach the steamer from her moorings, and in less than twenty minutes the Orizaba was out in the river, and swept that the pier, greeted with three cheers. One gun was lived, and from her matemast was displayed a small flag bearing the initial letter "W.," which some said was intended for Wa ker. A few lingured on the pier till she was nearly cut of sight, and in a few minutes all was as quiet as before. Many a heartfelt wish was expressed for the success of Walker and the welfare of his new recruits. One of the voluntears, who was not over twenty years of age, and who made no secret of his intentions in going to Nicaragua, told us he was going to fight for Walker, because he was his countryman, and because he saw that his own government had leagued with England to put him down. "But I tell you," said he, "that I am bound to stand by him, if nobody clue does. You'll hear of me again," he added; "I'm not the boy to show the white feather."

## A Faneral Hemm for Ogden Hoffman.

Let him who, in some gloomy hour, May hold the human heart But a mere wreck of Eden, where

Thine, Heffmani thine the glorious lot, Thine, Heffment thine the glorious lot, When waking such a wo, To prove how sales the exceed that veits From us the starty glow. Fach tear has shown how brightly still in man, despite all cloudy ill, An argel yearning ever mounts. To drink at Glory's shining founts, as the struck eagle from the plain. Will sunward turn his eyes sgain.

The gray-haired hero alood beelds. The coffin wet with tears, And to the younger soldier told. Thy 'minant early vests, when hatting with the Panym foe, thou gay'st for us the deadly blow, Or when thy falchion from the wall lasped to a threatness doountry's calliow thrilled the listening soldier the Even in Death's aspulchnal air!

The patriot leaning by the hearse,
Mused proudly on the time
Thy voice a nob's music gave
To rouse or cain his olime—
Now thunderous as the harp whose strings

Bu' Death our grandest state revealed, When, robed in funeral gloom, A thousand weeping mourners atood Beside thy traphied tomb, And mhispered to themselves how oft Thy voice fell tearfully and soft Oa pale Misfortune's raggard check, Herself to rad or proud to speak—For Pathos from his gentle throne Had fondly called thee for his own.

Thin raise to brath a joyous hymn, And o'er the hallowed grave Let Spring, no longer awed by grief, Her emerald banners wave, While thus amid the fragrant bloom She tenderly sheds on the tomb—As if I'was also hera to know I'w dear to use the dust below—willing we can stand and see rownn yet on our Humanity to York, Mey, 1984,

The Late Shooting Affair in Washington.

The exambsalica was also as any any severally, in the guard room of the Jall, before Jaustics. Smith and Birch. The guard room and the hall were cleasely crosted by an anrious and excited assemblage of cit sear. Californians, members of Congress, &x.; and at "et al agent and in front of the door were called." As a large of the control of the door were called. The prisoner anieties. Beauting and the profit of the door were called. The prisoner anieties. Bras, out compactly built, with a well developed, ast, and of he presty determined took. A small prison of the doctor. The prisoner anieties. Bras, out compactly built, with a well developed, ast, and of he presty determined took. A small prison of white curry Jacker was observed upon his one, and an blaze. We added.

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The man before the compact of the celence of California, and Jacker Philips of Albabam, appared for the Celence of California, and Jacker Philips of California, an

berti was besting his brother; be went in to save him; Herbert was at owe of the round tables, fitness or tweaty yards from the door where he entered; when Herbert saw wilness coming down the room, he turned apon witness and struck him with a chair, having a pixtol in one hand; from what winces had heard of Herbert character, he believed Herbert would shoot him, and grasped the pixtol. [Ihe wilness here dispayed a wound in the palm of his hand, which he believed to have been made by the muzzle of the pixtol.] A friend of Herbert, a tall gentleman, with sandy hair, interfered, and witness lost his hold upon the pixtol; defendant then fired one shot; witness then turned to his frierds and cried murder; vitness then turned to his frierds and cried murder; vitness then turned to his frierds and cried murder; vitness then turned to his frierds and cried murder; vitness then turned to his frierds and cried murder; vitness that have been an extended the command of the comma

forehead and how he came by it; witness answered that thad always been there.

John Riley, sworm—Was standing at the entrance to the distinguous; heard a noise, and saw the two Kestings and Herbert in a kind of clinch together; and her gentleman, a friend of it; bert's came in, and struck Patrick Keating nine or ten times with a large stick; Herbert had a chair striking Keating; Herbert fired one snot at Pat Keating, and missed him; Devenois, the French cook, went between them to separate them; Herbert held the pistol to Thomas Keating's breast and fired; braid two shoots fired, and saw them fired by Herbert.

Frencis Maxnard sworm—Was in the disting room before the shooting; heard Herbert call stordan "son of a bitch." Riordan went af er the breakfast, but could not get it without an order; Thomas Keating, the deseased, had nothing to do with the breakfast, the could not get it without an order; Thomas Keating, the deseased, had nothing to do with the breakfast, the tousing his wateb, but came up the room eegaged about his work, preyating for dinner; Herbert said to the deceased "clear out Ged damn you; I don't want any son of a bitch around me;" Keating made no reply; Harbert rose with a pistol in his left hand and a chair in his right hand, and struck Keating with a chair; witness ran to inform M: Williard of the affair, and met bim on the stairs, but when he returned it was all over; Mr. Williard then son;

him for Drs. Stone an. Rie'y; the table where Herbert est was a round table. A "I the office.

James Quinn, sworn—S. "Herbert get on his feet; saw deceased go down the roos, 'Herbert thew a chair at him; deceased threw a tray, or, "omething of that description back at Herbert; deceased ra. "up the room, Harbert following him; Pat Keating met. hem, and than commenced a secufie; smother granteman or, me up and atrusk at Thomas with a chair; witness heard, the report of a pistol, and then he left the room; hearn but one she fired; the parties wore all in a scuffle together, when the pistel was fired.

The United States evidence was here concluded, Mr. Du Bois, the Minister from the Netherlands, who had been sammoned, not being present.

Col. McKay was sworn for the defence. Was sitting in the recess of the entrance-room of the hotel; heard a crash of chinaware, followed by a falling of something as of chairs; supposed at first it was a table upset; heard another crash, which induced him te go into the dring-room; he walked up the dining-room some seven or cirht feet, and saw six or eight persons engaged in a scuffle; supposed at first it was a general fight among the hotel servants, and was about restring; he saw Mr. Gardner crossing the hall; one of the servants scized a chair and struck Mr. Gardner, knocking him down; in the act of his rising a plate or the was flung at him; he dodged the blow, and caught it on his hand; witness saw three men striking one man, whom he did not at first recognize, but afterwards ascertained was Mr. Herbert. The deceased held Herbert by the right arn, a man in the rear held him by the left arm, while another of the servants struck Mr. Herbert with a chair, and the chair breaking, seized a secand chair; Herbert's arms at this time wore printened; witness scied a chair to befend Herbert my the servants atruck Mr. Herbert was fairly beaten down in a cruching position; witness did not recognize Herbert away and went with him to a magistrate, when Herbert delived a pistol fired; Herbert

in he saw the dec-ased with his hand to his breast, witness passed Col. McKay, who was standing with a chair
in his hand.

Hen. James Bishop sworn.—Was going into Willard's
at about 11 o'clock. A. M., and as he passed the dining
room he heard a rapping upon the table that induced
him to look in, and he saw Herbert seated at a table
with two gontlemen; witness passed to the office
to inquire for a gentleman, and while there heard
a fracas in the dining room; witness entered the room
and saw Herbert engaged with three or four persons,
who were pressing upon him, and appeared to be beating
him; witness hurried towards them, and when half way
in heard the report of a p'stol; Herbert seemed ovarpowered by numbers, and other servants ware rushing to the
spot with upilited chairs; witness knew none of the parties except Herbert; after the shot the parties seemed to
scatter, and Mr. Herbert stagered out of the room, apparently much exhausted; he heard but one pistol; the
report of the pistol was heard while the meles was going
on and while Mr. Herbert stagered out of the room; apparently much exhausted; he heard but one pistol; the
report of the pistol was fired; his decided impression was
that the cook could not bave separated Herbert and Pat
Kealing prior to the firing of the pistol.

Captain B andig sworn—Was standing in company with
General Persier Smith, at the office of the hotel, at the
time of the affray; went to the dising room, and saw
crockery flying, and several persons engaged in a volont
struggie; the persons were so bent down that we could
not see distinctly who they were: he afterwards ascertained that the person bent down was Mr. Herbert; witness saw Herrert pressed down in this woy at the time
the pistol was fired.

Capt: Jup: nt was sworn, and gave evidence confirmatory of the afors.

the pistol was fired.

Capt. Dup-int was sworn, and gave evidence confirmatory of the above.

The examination now having occupied from 4 o'clock P. M. to half-past 9 P. M., was adjourned until this afternoon, at half-past 4 P. M., the prisoner being held, mean while, in the custody of the United States Marshal.

TELEGRAPHIC. DECISION OF THE MAGISTRATES IN THE CASE OF

HERBERT.
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1856. Justices Smith and Bishop delivered their decision this morning in the case of Herbert. They say: -" After a careful examination of the evidence, we feel it to be duty we owe alike to the delendant and to government that the ends of justice may be fully met, to send this matter to the Criminal Courtes this District, that tribu-nal being, as we conceive, the proper one to grant or refuse the application of the defendant for discharge. As to the application for bail we are divided in colnion, and we therefore commit the defendant to the custody of the

Marshal, until he be discharged by due course of law." ing for his discharge. The examination of witnesses occupied seven hours, but the testimony is about the same as that delivered before the police magistrates. The Judge will give his decision on Monday. The understanding with both parties is that the Minister for the Netherlands may then be examined, should be assent to the request to appear as a witness.

The following gentlemen were presented to Queen Vic-toria, on the 15th of April, by the United States Minister:-Mr. John M. Bix by, Mr. Frederick M Kelly, and Mr. S. K. St. George, of Baltimore.
The Queen Dowager of Sweden will set out for Paris

about the 10th of May. Prince Oscar, third son of the King of Sweden, will afterwards proceed to London, pre-paratory to his marriage with the Princess of Cambridge.

paratory to his marriage with the Princess of Cambridge.

At the Clarendon Fold-Smith T. Van Buren and family, Kincerhook; George Parlab, Ogdensburg; James C. Dunn. G. G. Bubbard, B. T. Seed, N. Morton Boston; Key. Charles D. Sirepson, Mo.; E. Codin, P. E. Tucker, N. Y.

At the St. Nicholas Hotel.—Among the arrivals yesterday was John Bloodgood, Eeq., of Mobile.

From Charleston, in steamship Marion—Miss Tranholm, Miss E Trenhom. Mirs Morris and turve Misses Morris, Miss & Michards, Mrs Smith, Miss E Hart C D Wright and lady, H Leidang, Indy and nurse; G. A Trenholm, E. Menlove, George Morris, F. Chapman. O Fatelegemeng, Capiain Jesaice, H F Wild, A. Le Bissell, F Burke, I Sauten, & M. Cooper, A. P. Methol, and 74 in the steerage.

MAYOR WOOD IN VIRGINIA. PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.

Address in Aid of the Fund, at Richmond.

The Life, Times, Character and Genius of Alexander Mamilton.

&q.,

Special Correspondence of the New York

EXCHANGE HOTAL, RICHMOND, Va , May 9, 1866. The arrival of your Mayor, Fernanco Wood, Esq. has created considerable sympation amongst the good folks of Richmond. The about and energy displayed by this gentlemen since he has been called to pre-side over the municipal affairs of New York, and he readiness in complying with the re-west made to him by the committee of the Ladies' Fund for the parchase of Mount Vernon, to deliver an midrem here in add of its naturally ensured him a cordial and distinguished re-

lady arrived, not reaching her dock in this city, tay down the James river on Monday forenoon until the tide would serve for her coming up: When her post-tion was noticed, a delegation from the city, at the head of which was the Mayor of Richmond and Mr. Ritchie, obtained boats and went on board the Jamestown to receive Mayor Wood, and executed him in the same boats to the city, where he was the guest of the Corporation and the Mount Vernon Com mittee, in whose favor that honor was waited by Governor Wise. Rooms had been secured for him at the Exchange Hotel, where every thing was arranged with great ceived the visits of the leading citizens and their wives Several members of Congress came here to hear the ad dress, and the audience assembled at the Metropolitan Hall last night on the occasion of his lecture, was one

of the largest ever collected within its walls.

The following in a verbatim report of Mayor Wood's cration, which I need not add was listened to tirrough. out with the deepest attention. It was admirably dell vered and enthusizetically received, and is a bold, striking and original production—for who else would have come to Virginia to vindicate the memory and fame of Alexander Hamilton?

LIFE, CHARACTER, GENIUS AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF ALBEANDER HAMILTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-In accepting the invitation to dait Richmond, and deliver an address in aid of the high and patriotic objects of the Mount Vernon Association, I perform a most gratifying public duty. The only cloud which hovers around the effort is the doubt in my own mind of my litness and capacity for the undertaking, arising not only from the complete occupation of my time in the discharge of official duties, which has pre-cirded the attention required for preparation, but from the character of my previous studies, which have been more practical than literary or historical. I rely upon the liberality and universally acknowledged kindness which so much distinguish the people of this city, for the removal of this cloud, rather than upon my own ability to dispel it in the delivery of this address.

I have chosen for my subject to-night Alexander Hamilton—his character—his genius—his public services— a theme which, in its magnitude and interest, will supply my own deficiency in its discussion—a subject which, while it challenges the deepest studies of the early history of this country, and calls forth and revives imbued the fathers of the republit, will also make its ap plication to many of the public questions of this day and roduce reflections not at all flattering to our own boasted advancement, superior intelligence and knowledge of government. I have selected this topic because of its peculiar adaptation to the objects of your association. It is in keeping with your patriotic design, that is an Vernon the subject should be the private and public virtues of one who held the closest official and personal relations to Washington himrelf. And if the spirit of the Father of his Country is permitted to guard these efforts of the women of America, it will look down benignantly upon this attempt, feeble though it be, to do justice to the

of a truly great man like Hamilton, the mind should bethe scenes upon which he appeared and the events in worthy imputations or of the foibles incidental to our fee

We should see but the public man-canvass the ability, the patriotism, or the genius which marked his progress through the fitful drams of life, and in weighing the result of his exertions, the advantages derived from his services and the evidence of disinterested devotion to his country, forget the aspersions, if any, originating, it may be, in the jealousies of rivals and the interests of party.

My friends, there is probably no theme of public dis-

lle men yet living or resently deceased. Nor is there literary navigation so liable to shipwresk as that which lies through the eddles and rocks and quicksands of palitical life; and with this consciousness of the embarram-ments which surround the topic selected by me, I proceed at once to a plain and condid statement of my own views. and for which I alone am responsible. Hamilton was de-scended from an ancient and distinguished Scotch family, though it has been well said he required no illustrious lineage to give remown to his memory. He was a native of Nevis, the smallest of the Windward West India Islands, then, as now, under the dominion of the British governing room, preparatory to a mercantile education. Even at this early period his strong mind and soaring ambition had developed themselves. In a letter addressed at that time to a schoolfellow then in New York, he says, "I contemn the grovelling condition of a clerk or the like, to which my fortune conducts me, and would willingly risk my life, but not my character, to exalt my station. I hopes of immediate preferment, nor do I desire it, but I mean to prepare the way for futurity. I am no philosopher, you see, and may be justly said to build castles in the air: my folly makes me ashamed, and beg you will when the projector is constant. I shall conclude by say

ing, I wish there was war." the man. Three years afterwards he left the counting house, and was sent to New York, it having been which determined by his friends that such a mind should no mainre bereft of cultivation. He was first placed at a grammar school in the vicinity, but soon after transferred o Kirgs (now Columbia) College. It was whilst a stu dent here that he gave the first sciptillations of that genius, energy and courage which so signally distin-guished his after life. The times and temper of the people were auspicious for the development of great minds and lofty patriotism. New York at this period (1772) no recent convert to the doctrine of the capacity of the people for self-government, was agitated by the increasing oppression of the home government. I say no recent convert, because 68 years anterior to the Declaration of Independence she had procisimed the principle that the rights of property were inclienable and not to be controlled by government except by the consent of the governed; that the colonies could only be faxed with their own consent-principles that lay at the foundation of our revolutionary struggles. From these positions, so early taken. New York rever wavered, maintain'z g them until 1756 and 1765, with underlating son repeal of the Stamp Act serve to shake the constancy of her people, followed as it was by the quartering of British her people, followed as it was by the quartering of British troops upon them. Throughout these aggressions the colony maintained her amegonism. She held firmly to the drelaration of 1708 to the republican ideas. Thus the spirit of the people needed little encouragement to arouse their indignation. Indeed, the generation of 1775 in New York had teherited bostle procityties to England not easily subdued. It was quite prepared for rebellion before the first blow had been struck, or the holdest had conceived it prucent to resist. Such was the general tone of rubile opinion in the colony when Hamilton arrived. He was not long in partaking of its spirit. He sachowledged no allegiance to England.

He had never put foot on any other than American and the